



THURSDAY, EVENING, MARCH 5, 1903.

SEVERAL months ago a resolution was passed by Council requiring the Corporation Attorney to prepare an ordinance for the election of Councilmen on the basis of ward population as required by the new constitution. The Corporation Attorney in a letter to Council suggested that many sections of the charter would have to be changed in order to conform to the new organic law. The legislature is now in session and unless the members propose staying in Richmond all summer, it would be well for Council to attend to the matter of the charter at once; send proposed alterations or amendments to the Alexandria delegate in the General Assembly and have them passed. Section 15 of the schedule provides, "until otherwise provided by law, the Mayors of the several cities shall continue in office until September the first 1904 and their successors shall be elected on the second Tuesday in June 1904." The same section says also: "Until otherwise provided by law, the members of the several city councils shall continue in office for the terms prescribed in the charters of their respective cities," so the election of councilmen must take place this June, and provision be made for it. The terms of four members of the board of aldermen will not expire until 1905, and the Mayor's term not until September 1904, unless "by law it is otherwise provided." As the terms of those to be elected this year will be for four years, it would be well to extend the terms of those who, under the charter, can serve until 1905, to continue to serve until 1907, or curtail these two years and elect all this spring. The Mayor's election might take place at the same date and this would do away with an election for the Mayor only in 1904, and the members of the Board of Aldermen in 1905. The Mayor and Council should all be elected at one time, as the constitution does not prohibit it; the other officers, State, and city, will hereafter be elected in November, their terms of office beginning in January. While Section 121 of the constitution requires that in every city there shall be a City Council of two branches having a different number of members, it is not required that there shall be any hold-over members, "but equal representation in each branch of Council in proportion to population of such ward." Council cannot evade making the apportionment; it is a duty they will have to perform. Upon a failure to do so, "a mandamus shall lie on behalf of any citizen to compel its performance." The population of the Second ward is 1883; the Third ward 6219—three to one and over. Several sections of the charter must be altered to conform to the new constitution, and the matter should not be longer delayed. The alterations above outlined—the election of the city executive, the law making body and the ward apportionment—are, however, the most important.

ON THE EVE of the adjournment of Congress the republican leaders recognizing the many sins of omission they had committed, talked out in meeting and an effort was made by some of them to place the blame where it belonged. Mr. Elkins was quite severe on his associates, as will be seen by the following synopsis of his speech made in the Senate on Tuesday night. Mr. Elkins said:

"The republican party is responsible for the condition of affairs in the Senate. For fourteen weeks a majority of the Senate has been kept from voting on the statehood bill. The Aldrich bill, the Philippine bill and the treaties have been defeated by the filibuster against the statehood bill. The republican party has been false to its solemn pledges in three successive platforms."

He referred to the activity of Senator Aldrich in his leadership to accomplish the defeat of the statehood bill and said:

"While doing so he was digging the grave of the currency legislation and the other important measures. Every time a spade of earth was thrown on the statehood bill there was one put on the Aldrich bill. This is the first time in the history of the republican party, that it resorted to filibustering. I am not ashamed to be in the camp of the democrats when they were for so just a measure as the statehood bill. The minority opposing statehood in this Senate is responsible for all these failures and these disasters so many regretful tears at this moment. It was not possible at the last moment to thrust responsibility upon the democrats who had been a minority of the body at all times and had voted persistently for propositions advanced from the republican side of the chamber."

Mr. Elkins' speech was significant of a desire upon the part of the republican statehood boomers to retain the friendship of the democrats for purposes, evidently, of future combination.

MR. J. D. ROCKEFELLER recently lost a grandson from cholera infantum, that scourge of the infantile portion of humanity, since which time he has in-

terested himself in the discovery of a remedy for that disease. He has spent two hundred thousand dollars in having experiments made in the hope of formulating a panacea for the dread complaint. His endeavors, it is said, have been crowned with success, a serum having been discovered which will cure cholera infantum. It is Mr. Rockefeller's purpose to give the formula of this cure to the world without price. It is earnestly hoped that the reports concerning this important matter will be verified by results. Mr. Rockefeller's motives cannot be too greatly lauded, as should his efforts prove successful he will confer a lasting blessing upon his race, as about one-half of the children born fall victims of this fell destroyer.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, which was probably one of the most blatant anti-slavery publications nearly half a century ago, now sees in the negro question a serious issue. It suggests that the government buy Chihuahua from Mexico and inaugurate a movement which will induce the negroes of this country to emigrate thereto. The paper referred to virtually acknowledges that negro suffrage and education have failed, and earnestly asks, Where are we to look for a solution of the problem?

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

Washington, D. C., March 5.

President Roosevelt this morning received an invitation in solid gold to attend the Black Hills Mining Congress that will be held at Deadwood and Lead next September. Senators Gamble and Kittredge and Representatives Burke and Martin brought the precious trophy to the White House. Upon a plate of yellow metal 8 by 6 inches in area and nearly an eighth of an inch thick is this inscription: "To the Honorable Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States—The Black Hills Mining Men's Association beg to extend to you an invitation to be its guest during the session of the American Mining Congress to be held in our twin cities of Deadwood and Lead, South Dakota, Sept. 7 to 11, 1903." "Gold is so common in that country," said Representative Martin, "that we make almost all our invitations like this. We sent one to President McKinley a couple of years ago and can do it just as frequently as we like." The President said he was greatly pleased to get the invitation and would receive just as many as South Dakota would care to send, but feared that he would be unable to accept.

The President sent the following special message to the Senate this afternoon: "I have called the Senate in extraordinary session to consider the treaty concerning which it proved impossible to take action during the session of Congress just ended. I ask your special attention to the treaty with the republic of Colombia securing to the United States the right to build an isthmian canal and to the treaty with the republic of Cuba for securing a measure of commercial reciprocity between the two countries. The great and far reaching importance of these two territories for the welfare of the United States and the urgent need for their adoption requires me to impose upon you the inconvenience of meeting at this time."

Statements prepared for the House by Representative Cannon, chairman, and Representative Leonidas L. Livingston, ranking minority member of the committee on appropriations, dealing with the expenditures authorized by the 57th Congress were made public today. The sum total of appropriations for the two fiscal years 1903 and 1904, is \$1,554,108,541 84, which exceeds the aggregate of appropriations made by the previous Congress for the years 1901 and 1902, by \$113,619,075.97. Mr. Cannon says: "The republican administration of our government, the dominance of republican policies in both branches of Congress since 1897, has given us a system of taxation that has produced a national treasury richer than was ever enjoyed by any nation of the earth and rendered possible these great expenditures for the public welfare." Representatives Livingston's concluding paragraph is as follows: "Nothing short of a revision of the tariff on a revenue basis and the administration of the government under the wise and prudent methods of the democratic party can be looked to, bringing about a reduction in the national expenditures, exhibited by these figures in such appalling proportions."

One of the things that Congress didn't do was to authorize the construction of a \$5,000 monument in Arlington Cemetery to the memory of Charles Vernon Gridley, who commanded Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, in the battle of Manila Bay. The Senate had agreed to the amendment making the provision for the monument and the matter was in conference with a fair prospect of settlement. But a sudden storm was raised by an amendment from the republican side, authorizing a \$25,000 appropriation for a monument to the memory of the late Admiral Sampson. Tillman and Bates made vigorous opposition and finally all provisions for monuments were excluded from the understanding that the entire question should be considered by a commission next session. Another monument appropriation that failed on this account was the one proposed by Senator Foraker, of Ohio, looking to the commemoration at the Vicksburg national cemetery of the deeds of the men who served on the gunboat flotilla in the civil war.

The failure of the engineer of the combination car and engine of the Philadelphia & Reading, on the Port Reading branch, near South Plainfield, N. J. this morning, to see a danger signal was the cause of a head on collision between a freight train of forty cars and the observation engine in which three persons were injured, one seriously. The freight cars were piled in a heap, completely blocking traffic on the road. A dense fog hung over the track.

At the meeting this morning of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealer's Association there was a conference between the Wholesale Association and the Retail Dealers from the eastern and western States. The latter body withdrew from the National Association.

The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations: To be Collector of Customs, William D. Crum, for the district of Charleston, S. C.; District Judge, Page Morris, for the

district of Minnesota. Attorney, W. M. Byrne, for the district of Delaware. These nominations are renewals, they having been sent to the Senate in the last Congress and failed of confirmation. Failure of Congress to pass the Aldrich bill is already beginning to embarrass the administration in connection with the prospect of the settlement of the Panama canal affairs. Fifty millions of dollars will have to be paid to the Colombian republic. There is no provision for the issue of bonds, and as matters now stand, the payment must be made in cash from the Treasury. Financial experts doubt whether the treasury can stand the drain without calling upon the deposits now held. The banks, especially the New York banks, are anything but ready to disgorge; on the contrary, they were just about to apply to the government for additional relief. As the working balance in the Treasury is only about \$20,000,000, of which \$50,000,000 may be required at any time, it is scarcely likely that the banks will receive such encouragement from Secretary Shaw.

J. Edward Addicks, of Delaware, whose fight for election to the United States Senate has been the striking feature of the political history of his State and who gained a partial victory by compromising with his factional opponents, sending one of their men and one of his to the Senate, is still in the city and looking for a more decided victory two years hence. "I am entirely content with the situation," he said. "Two years from now I will be elected U. S. Senator for a full term, just as certain as that. At that time the term of Senator Ball, his opponent, will expire and the contest will be renewed with unabated vigor."

President Roosevelt and Attorney General Knox today agreed upon the following appointments: To be Attorney for Attorney General, William A. Day, District of Columbia, present attorney for the interstate commerce commission; to be assistant Attorney General, Milton D. Purdy, formerly United States attorney for the District of Minnesota. General Miles this morning called upon Secretary Day, the first time since his capture with the administration over the Schley episode, and gave a detailed report upon the American legation he had visited abroad. The Anthracite coal strike commission is conferring today with President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers and the attorneys for the operators. The meeting is being held behind guarded doors.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There is no foundation for the reports that Mrs. Maybrick's release is contemplated by the British authorities.

The Buffalo police are ready to make an arrest in the murder case of Mr. Burdick, and say that the woman who will be charged with the crime is prominent and wealthy.

The project has been endorsed by Emperor William to launch a traveling medical university that will bring the latest discoveries in medical science near the doors of the country practitioner.

The American Tobacco Company has secured options on all the lands in Cuba available for the growth of tobacco. The fact that J. P. Morgan was the guest of prominent officers of the company a few days ago induces the belief that he is financing the company. Before the conclusion of the land purchases, and the obtaining of the complete output of the island, it is probable that \$100,000,000 will be expended.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Mrs. E. V. Yates has been appointed postmaster at Colonial Beach.

Judge Tobbs has ordered an "election on the question of granting or not granting liquor license in the Leesburg district." The election will be held on Thursday, April 9.

Mr. Robert M. Southall, member of the House of Delegates from Amelia county, has tendered his resignation as a member of that body. Mr. Southall was last November elected a member of Congress from the fourth Virginia district to succeed Major Francis R. Lassiter, whose term expired yesterday.

It is reported in financial circles in Richmond that the American Locomotive Company is backing the financial arrangements for the settlement of the affairs of the William R. Trigg Shipbuilding Company, and that this is the beginning of an organization of shipyards to fight the American Shipbuilding Company.

The reports in the Campbell-Crawford case were not signed at the meeting of the courts of justice committee by the House of Delegates in Richmond yesterday, owing to the enforced absence of several of the members. The matter was not taken up, but there will be a special meeting when the reports will be signed and submitted to the House on Friday.

The big tobacco factory building at Farmville, owned by M. Abenheim & Co., of New York, and occupied by W. G. Dunnington, was burned yesterday. The factory contained 300 hogsheads of fine tobacco and 500,000 pounds of loose leaf. The building was used for storage only, and the origin of the fire is a mystery. The loss is about \$75,000. The building was insured for \$75,000.

At a meeting of the business men of Leesburg held on Tuesday, an organization of the business men of the town and vicinity was effected under the name of The Business Men's League of Leesburg. The principal purpose of the organization is to petition the Southern Railway Company in appropriate resolutions to correct alleged excessive freight charges and to grant other traffic reforms.

The Roanoke Wholesale Association yesterday took decided steps against the holding of a May carnival by the United Commercial Travelers. They will petition the city council, requesting that body not to grant a license to the festival company. It is also understood that the retail merchants will petition the authorities to take some steps to prevent the holding of the show, which has been contracted for.

Mr. William May Carter and Miss Louise E. Arnel, both of White Post, Clarke county, applied for a marriage license in Hagerstown, Md., yesterday but Court Clerk Oswald refused to issue it because the groom was not 21 years old. The groom seemed stunned when he was informed no license would be issued, and he left the courthouse in dejected spirits. He was advised how to proceed. A cabman was instructed by sympathizers to take out the license. He was told the bride was 19 and the groom 21. The cabman started on the errand, when Capt. George L. Fisher interfered. The prospective groom was informed that he would be liable to prosecution if there was any misrepresentation of ages. The cabman was recalled and the couple returned to Virginia on the next train. The groom said he would get the consent of his parents and then return.

At National Soldiers' Home, Hampton, Va., on March 4, 1903, JOHN P. COGAN, aged 80 years, died from the result of Mrs. Virginia Cogan, 95, died at 4 o'clock, Friday (Friday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment private.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

The Senate yesterday refused to exempt Christian Scientists from the operation of the Harvey bill, which requires that all persons practicing medicine or the art of healing for pay shall stand an examination before the State Board of Medical Examiners. An amendment was adopted exempting from the provisions of the bills osteopaths who were practicing in the State prior to January 1, 1903, but a similar amendment offered in behalf of Christian Scientists was defeated. The question of religious liberty was injected into the discussion of the Christian Science feature of the bill, but without effect. The bill was ordered to its engrossment with some unimportant amendments.

The Lyle bill for the authorization of cities and towns to issue bonds to redeem outstanding obligations was passed.

HOUSE.

The bill to place a statue of Lee in the national Capitol passed by a vote of 44 to 7, without debate.

The Fireman's relief bill, was passed by a vote of 52 to 10.

Mr. Newhouse, on behalf of the committee on prisons and asylums, made a final report on the former branch of the committee's work, and the member from Culpeper was the first chairman to complete the work assigned to him.

The bill appropriating \$2,000 to make effective the Glass pure food bill was passed.

The Gardner annexation bill came up as a special order, and Mr. Kelly offered the Anderson bill passed by the Senate as a substitute. The former provides for submitting the various propositions relating to the annexation of property adjacent to cities and towns to popular vote; the latter gives the jurisdiction to non-resident circuit judges. At the conclusion of Mr. Kelly's speech the House adjourned.

Mr. Caton's measure for the protection of song birds was ordered to its engrossment by a vote of 40 to 11, after a number of eloquent and sentimental speeches had been made in behalf of the feathered songsters.

The following bills were offered: To extend the terms of the officials of the various towns of the State.

To amend the law in relation to the sale of delinquent lands.

To validate acknowledgments taken by an officer of company for such company.

Among the House bills passed was one shortening the session for taking oysters, making the closed season from April 1 to September 15 and prohibiting the use of patent tongs.

The following Senate bills were passed: Providing for the payment of the State tax by party on whose motion the estate of a decedent is committed to the sheriff of any county or corporation, or the sergeant of the corporation.

Appropriating the sum of \$1,000 to the department of agriculture to be used in the enforcement of the law prohibiting the sale of adulterated and unbranded food.

House bills were passed as follows: An act to establish a State board of embalming; to provide for the better protection of life and health; to prevent the spread of contagious diseases; to regulate the practice of embalming, and the care and disposition of the dead; and to add additional section 15 thereto.

The finance committee of the Senate, in view of the necessity of disposing of the general tax bill by April 1, adopted a rule limiting debate to three speeches on a side, allowing a reasonable time to each. The committee then adopted a schedule for the important measures to come before it, as follows:

Thursday, March 5.—Insurance, Mr. Hunton, 8 o'clock p. m.

Friday, March 6.—Franchise tax, 10 a. m.

Tuesday, March 10.—Peddlars, 10 a. m.

Wednesday, March 11.—Telephone and telegraph, 10 a. m.

Thursday, March 12.—Mann liquor bill, 8 p. m.

Friday, March 13.—Building and loan, 8 p. m.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The following were the proceedings of the Court of Appeals yesterday: Gay's administrator vs. Southern Railway Company, Argued and submitted.

Young vs. Hart. Argued and continued until today.

The next cases to be called are: Norfolk and Western Railway Company vs. Perrow, Patterson vs. Bingham and Southern Railway Company vs. Hall's administrator—Nos. 67, 69, and 70.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Three persons were killed and several injured by the collapse of two houses at Cork today.

Sir Thomas Lipton arrived in Glasgow this morning, and went to Dumbarton to inspect his new challenger for the America's cup. Sir Thomas said that Shamrock III would probably be launched on St. Patrick's Day.

It is announced that the German squadron which was formed on account of the Venezuelan affair, will remain permanently in east American waters. The squadron comprises the Vineta, Gazelle, Falke, Sperber, and Panther.

Lady Tennessee Cook, formerly Miss Tennessee Claffin, of New York, has lodged an appeal from the decision handed down in London on Tuesday in which her former private secretary, Wallace, was granted a verdict of \$2,750 for libel.

It is reported that Turkish forces have seized the monastery of St. Peters, near Rodoze, in Macedonia, and tortured the prior and all the monks suspected of harboring political suspects. It is added that the Turks have devastated thirteen villages in the neighborhood of Pestano, and massacred 27 Christians there.

Prince Maximilian, of Thurn and Taxis, was seriously injured while riding to school today in Hanover. He was kicked by a horse and his scalp torn off from his eyebrows to the crown of his head.

The Stomach is the Man.

TRAIN WRECKED.

The Seaboard Limited, which left Jacksonville, Fla., at 1.20 p. m. yesterday, was derailed six miles north of Yulee at 2.25 by an open switch and the entire train wrecked. The engine "turned turtle" and was badly damaged, all its upper part being stripped off and its main part smashed. The baggage car was swung off to one side, while the dining car was thrown almost across the track into a ditch. The sleeper was derailed, but the observation car at the end of the train kept on the rails. The injured are: Engineer E. S. Pierce, of Jacksonville, fractured skull, ribs broken, left eye torn out; will probably die from his injuries. George Hopkins, die from his injuries. Ernest Gittings, of Baltimore, broken nose. Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, of New York, severe bruises and slight injury to leg. J. R. Newton, roadmaster, who was riding in the cab with the engineer, fractured ribs. G. C. Wilson, of Columbia, S. C., cuts in face and badly shaken up. Edward Thomas, Max Scott and Samuel Freeman, waiters in dining car, bruised and cut.

Railroad men investigated the cause of the accident. It is said they found the lock gone from the switch post and signs that the switch had been tampered with.

The switch was only partly open, making the cars swing both ways, likely to cause a worse wreck. A freight train went over the track an hour previous and found it all safe. Strict investigation is being made.

There were only about 30 or 40 passengers on board, but their escape is considered almost miraculous, as the cars are badly shattered and show the great force of the wreck. The train was going at a 50-mile rate.

Dr. R. L. Morris was in the rear car and escaped without a bruise. He immediately began looking after those injured, and, having, some medical appliances with him, did much good in relieving the sufferings of those badly hurt.

"It was a narrow escape for all of us," said the doctor, "and I cannot see how few were hurt, comparatively speaking. The force was terrific and sent the passengers flying from their seats. I thought that many would be killed. I was seated at the last window of the observation car. I felt the first jar as the engine left the track, and instinctively I took hold of the rod back of me. The shock brought me up standing, but my grasp saved me from a fall. As the recoil came I fell back on a brakeman, and I guess he knows how heavy I am. I was lucky enough to have some medical supplies with me, including my hypodermic needle, and so had a chance to soothe the sufferings of those so badly hurt."

HILL, PARKER AND BRYAN.

D. B. Hill's presidential stock has gone up several points in Albany within the past forty-eight hours. For the first time there are symptoms of discouragement among the Parker boomers, who greatly outnumber the Hill boomers, but are less experienced in subterranean politics.

Mr. Hill's position as the leader of the sound money movement to overthrow Col. Bryan is said to be effectively established. Democrats there—Parker as well as Hill democrats—agree that nothing short of a political revolution can dispossess Hill of the immense party advantages he has gained while his opponents have been slumbering.

Information said to be reliable now in the possession of Parker's friends establishes the fact that the machine leaders of New York and Indiana have pledged those States to Hill. Judge Parker is himself aware of the situation. It is his present policy to remain absolutely passive with respect to all changes in the presidential outlook. He will not refuse the democratic nomination for the presidency if it is tendered to him with substantial unanimity, a platform of principles satisfactory to conservative commercial and financial interests of the country having first been adopted.

Judge Parker's very strong opinions on the subject of William J. Bryan do not coincide with those of Hill. Parker is not in favor of a sound-money fight on Bryan in Nebraska and throughout the South and West. It may be said positively that Parker is at odds with the organizers of this movement. He does not believe in a drastic policy of dealing with the Nebraska. He is of the opinion that Bryan should be treated with great consideration.

It may be authoritatively stated that Judge Parker will not be the democratic candidate for President unless he is supported by Bryan. He will reject a nomination tendered to him by any faction. It may be added that Parker does not expect the nomination to be tendered to him if the war against Bryan is continued. He thinks that Bryan will win in such a way by an overwhelming majority and be nominated for the presidency himself. He is quoted by a friend as saying: "Bryan is sure to be nominated a third time if the effort to drive him out of the party is continued to the end."

A GOOD THING.

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boschee, a celebrated German Physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in Medicine. It quickly cures Coughs, Colds and all Lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the affliction and leaving the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sale every season confirms. Two million bottles sold annually. Boschee's German Syrup was introduced in the United States in 1868, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilized world. Three doses will relieve any ordinary cough. Price 25 and 75 cts.

To Get Rid of a Troublesome Corn. First soak it in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing the blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily, rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days, to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale by Richard Gibson, druggist.

"A dose in time saves lives." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, nature's remedy for coughs, colds, pulmonary diseases of every sort.

The Market.

Georgetown, March 5.—Wheat 75.82.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Clue to the Burdick Murder Mystery.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 5.—There was an unusual scene of activity about police headquarters and the district attorney's office this morning, and rumors have it that before noon the authorities will have placed under arrest the murderer of Edwin L. Burdick. One of the detectives on the case said this morning: "District Attorney Coatesworth believes he knows who murdered Burdick. He has sufficient evidence to cause him to hold this belief and he is hopeful of getting evidence he deems ample to warrant arrest and conviction. He believes the murderer was alone with Burdick in the room when the crime was committed. He is satisfied, also, as to whether it was a woman or a man, and he knows precisely where the person may be found at any time. Other than this I can say nothing." Early this morning District Attorney Coatesworth was closeted in his private office with a well known business man whose home is near the Burdick home. After the conference was over it was said that the caller had given to Mr. Coatesworth an important clue. The police are working on a clue which they hope will lead to the arrest of the woman who was seen in Ashland avenue by Patrolman Myers at 1 o'clock on Friday morning, the day on which Burdick's body was discovered. A second clue that was traced last night came through a member of the Buffalo Club. He told the authorities of being on his way home after 12 o'clock last Thursday night. As he neared his house he saw a woman who seemed to be acting peculiarly. She came near and saw him, started and turned to him. "I am lost," she said, "I wish to find my way to the nearest street car line." "How did you get out here?" he asked. "The street car brought me here," she said, pointing to the direction from whence she came, where there was no street car line. A car was coming and the man left her at the corner. The authorities felt that the section where she was seen was much too far from the Burdick house for her to get there and commit the murder between 10:50 o'clock and midnight.

Aggressive Dentistry.

Duluth, Minn., March 5.—John Simonson created a reign of terror on Lake avenue today, in a most peculiar manner. Armed with a pair of forceps he walked up to an old man in a saloon, asked him how his teeth were and was told they were all right. He then knocked the old man down and pulled two teeth before he was stopped. He also visited the home of Mrs. Edison and pulled one of her teeth before driven off. It was learned after his arrest that he had operated on eight or ten men in different saloons during the day. He claimed after arrest that he was a dentist, but when asked for his license he pulled out a contract for cutting cord wood. The man seems to be perfectly sane. If he has any other mental weakness than indulgence in aggressive dentistry, it has not been discovered. Simonson's enthusiasm went so far that in one case he pulled a set of false teeth.

Poisoned by Strange Insect.

Mendon, Mich., March 5.—Oscar Newasky, living seven miles east of here, was stung by a strange insect unlike anything known in this region, and today the doctors fear he will not recover. He was stung on the cheek and now his neck and shoulders are terribly swollen and the poison symptoms are declared to be new to medical science. Newasky went into the loft of his barn to cut hay to feed his stock, when he suddenly received a painful sting on the left cheek. Examination of the loft revealed a bug two and a half inches long, quartered in the hay. The insect has long wings, its legs are double jointed, with a tendency to curl or bow. The head, which is the strangest part of the insect, is fully an inch in diameter, covered with fuzz, partly covering a long bill like that of some gigantic mosquito.

The Pope's Illness.

Rome, March 5.—The Pope passed a restless night, owing to an increase in the severity of his cough and the appearance of bronchitis symptoms. He, however, still expects to be able to receive the English pilgrims. When Rev. Father Barrett, secretary to Bishop McDonnell, of Brooklyn, asked this morning when he would be able to see the Pope, to deliver Peter's Pence to him, he received the reply: "You are not likely to see the Pope unless you remain in Rome a long time."

London, March 5.—A dispatch from Rome says the Pope's restlessness last night was due to an attack of dysentery. Dr. Laponi, the Pope's physician, according to a dispatch, said this morning that the Pope's cold was slightly worse.

Suffocated in Her Apartments.

New York, March 5.—Two women, a mother and daughter, lost their lives in a fire which gutted the upper three stories of a five story brick tenement, 319 east 70th street, at 5 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Ellen Vail, a widow, was suffocated and burned. Her body was found lying across the threshold of her apartment on the fourth floor. Miss Lizzie Vail, 22 years old, jumped from the window of the front of the apartment, her body striking the railing, and she was badly mangled. The fire was discovered on the third floor by a man who was distributing milk. He gave the alarm and all the families in the tenement with the exception of the Vails escaped by the fire escapes in the rear of the building. The loss is estimated at \$5,000.

Roosevelt's Choice of a Mate.

St. Paul, Minn., March 5.—President Roosevelt desires a vice-presidential running mate from Ohio or Indiana, according to Governor Van Sant, who has just returned from Washington, where he had a private talk with the President. "President Roosevelt thinks the vice-presidential candidate should be selected from Ohio or Indiana, or possibly some other big doubtful State in the middle West," said Governor Van Sant today. "He did not specify whom he would like best, of course."

One of the most wonderful operations known to surgery has just been performed at Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia. The patient, a man 40 years old, suffering from bone sarcoma of the pelvis, had one-third of his body removed. He has a bare chance of recovery.

There were rumors in Wall street today that a big firm in the wholesale dry goods trade is financially embarrassed and that its failure might soon be announced.

The Senate.

Washington, D. C., Mar. 5.

When the gavel of President pro tem Frye fell at noon today, calling to order the extraordinary session of the United States Senate, the chamber presented a scene of unusual beauty. The public and private galleries were packed to the doors. Their aisles were filled and a deep ring of interested humanity banked the walls above, while on the floor below a similar fringe, even deeper, was composed of members of the House, secretaries to Senators and other employees. Here and there elaborate floral pieces gave a deep touch of color to the chamber, already given to the galleries by the richly gowned women. With a few exceptions each chair was occupied. Huge baskets of roses, lilies of the valley, carnations of every hue and description were on many desks. The chairs of Mr. Gorman, Mr. McCreary and Mr. Hopkins were the especial marks of the attention of admiring friends—flowers covered desks and chairs. The desks of Mr. Fulton, Mr. Lattimer, Mr. Alger and others were also decorated.

A deep hush fell upon the vast audience as the members rose in their places to hear the words of the chaplain invoking divine blessing, and asking that peace and prosperity might follow the result of the body's deliberations.

Secretary Bennett read the President's proclamation calling the Senate together. Mr. Hoar at this point secured recognition.

He said he merely desired to state the procedure of the Senate in the matter of swearing in of members as he understood it, which was that the question affecting his retention of his seat was for the Senate to act upon later.

All eyes were directed toward Mr. Smoot.